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DATE: Monday, November 22, 2004

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☐	L78	L77 and ((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same (((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$) or dictionary))	14
☐	L77	L76 and (dictionary same (tree or root or node$ or leaf))	16
☐	L76	L72 and (tree or root or node$ or leaf)	164
☐	L75	L72 and (((postal$ or address$) adj1 address$) same (tree or root or node$ or leaf))	0
☐	L74	L72 and (dictionary same (tree or root or node$ or leaf))	16
☐	L73	L72 and (((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$) same dictionary)	6
☐	L72	(L68 or L69 or L70 or L71) and ((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$)	385
☐	L71	(704/10).ccls.	232
☐	L70	(382/101 |382/102).ccls.	166
☐	L69	(707/100).ccls.	1603
☐	L68	(707/2 |707/3 |707/4 |707/5).ccls.	4787
☐	L67	L66 and (dictionary same (tree or root or node$ or leaf))	1
☐	L66	L64 and dictionary	5
☐	L65	L64 and (((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$) same dictionary)	1
☐	L64	L63 and ((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$)	126
☐	L63	(L62).pn. (3853041 4117975 4488610 4802117 4845761 4862161 4868570 4871903 4872705 4901273 4910871 5021963 5238183 5240334 5292004 5311597 5321604 5377120 5384886 5387783 5438519 5469975 5559992 5583970 5602921 5737729 5752059 5799302 5835604 5838574 5873073 5910179 5910998 5912698 5920056 5923017 5978564 5994657 6018530 6044080 6055520 6079327 6112193 6131101 6182566 6195174 6205373 6236735 6253219 6255989).pn. (6311104 6320670 6327515 6393135 6523014 6577749 6604132 6658430 5308932 5322977 5324893 5373115 5572628 5636346 5650934 5684706 5742932 5761665 5771289 5801364 5812991 5812770 5822739 5848131 5974147 5987461 6006200 6005945 6028970 6125357 6135292 6173274 6189029 6249777 6339795 6342899 6356882 6363484 6408284 6457012 6510992 6665863 5315668 6643647 5832497 5678045 5570081 6047264 6219994 6219994).pn. (4778101 3562497 3866740 4317030 4343016 4343243 4565317 4575121 4756468 4763888 4790119 4873645 5031332 5031223 5190210 5224647 5248082 5253803 5257040 5277362 5278947 5282568 5285958 5292062 5311999 5321768 5325303 5328092 5329102 5331151 5343556 5397052 5425500 5511672 5538138 5607063 5612889 5622390 5673193 5713511 5758574 5887072 5901855	298

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            5053955 5188470 5232248 5257197 5283744 5291002 5362947 5386482
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            6381324 6384931 6575376 6661884 6246794 5781772 6014659 5422821
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DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L61	L60 and (dictionary same (tree or root or node$ or leaf))	2
☐	L60	L59 and (dictionary same (quer$ or search$ or inquir$ or enquir$))	2
☐	L59	(L54 or L55 or L56) and (((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$) same dictionary)	2
☐	L58	(L54 or L55 or L56) and ((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$)	2
☐	L57	ranson-david.in.	0
☐	L56	ranson-david-richard.in.	2
☐	L55	bellamy-david.in.	9
☐	L54	bellamy-david-john.in.	2

DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L53	L52 and (tree and root and node$ and leaf$)	12
☐	L52	L50 and L51	155
☐	L51	((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same dictionary)	2025
☐	L50	dictionary.ti.	271
☐	L49	L47 and (data adj1 base$)	1
☐	L48	L47 and database$	1
☐	L47	5734568.pn.	1

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L46	L45 and (output$ same address$)	8
☐	L45	L43 and (input$ same address$)	16
☐	L44	L43 and (input same address$)	16
☐	L43	(postal adj1 address$).ti.	66

DB=USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L42	L41 and tree	6
☐	L41	L36 and (root or node$ or leaf$)	6
☐	L40	L39 and input$	4
☐	L39	L38 and (tree or root or leaf$ or branch$ or levels$)	4
☐	L38	L36 and (dictionary same (entry or entries))	8
☐	L37	(dictionary same (entry or entries))	1742
☐	L36	((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same dictionary).ti.	17
☐	L35	((mail$ adj1 address$) same (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$))	706
☐	L34	((postal adj1 address$) same (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$))	28
☐	L33	L32 and (address$ same (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$))	1429
☐	L32	address$.ti.	7944
☐	L31	L30 and (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$)	153
☐	L30	((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$).ab.	288
☐	L29	L28 and (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$)	15
☐	L28	((mail$ or postal) adj1 address$).ti.	25

DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L27	5146403.pn.	1

DB=USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L26	L25 and tree	49
☐	L25	L24 same database$	288
☐	L24	((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same ((postal or mail$) adj1 address$))	721

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L23	((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same ((postal or mail$) adj1 address$))	2619

DB=USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L22	(((mail$ or post$ or home or business or office or correspondence)adj1 address$) same dictionary)	31
☐	L21	(address$ same dictionary)	1077
☐	L20	((mail adj1 address$) same dictionary)	17

DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L19	L18 and (mail or (mail adj1 piece)).ti.	5
☐	L18	L17 and (mail or (mail adj1 piece))	74
☐	L17	lewis-cheryl.xa.	278

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

☐	L16	(tree same (postal adj1 address$))	9
☐	L15	(root same node$ same leaf$ same (postal adj1 address$))	3
☐	L14	((search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$) same (postal adj1 address$))	94
☐	L13	((mailpiece or (mail adj1 piece)) same dictionary)	6

☐	L12	L11 and dictionary	0
☐	L11	(mailpiece or (mail adj1 piece)).ti.	372
		DB=USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR	
☐	L10	(dictionary same (postal adj1 address$))	5
☐	L9	L7 and (entry or entries)	1
☐	L8	L6 and (entry or entries)	2
☐	L7	L6 and (dictionary or table or index$ or directory or library or tree)	3
☐	L6	(postal adj1 address$).ti.	5
		DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR	
☐	L5	((postal adj1 address$) same dictionary)	5
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR	
☐	L4	L3 and (dictionar$ or table$ or index$ or indice$ or director$)	6
☐	L3	L2 and (search$ or quer$ or inquir$ or enquir$)	13
☐	L2	(postal adj1 address$).ti.	66
☐	L1	(database same (postal adj1 address$))	246

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1 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions
Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren
November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**
Full text available: 🔧 pdf(4.21 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

2 Automatic segmentation of text into structured records
Vinayak Borkar, Kaustubh Deshmukh, Sunita Sarawagi
May 2001 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2001 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 30 Issue 2
Full text available: 🔧 pdf(331.70 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In this paper we present a method for automatically segmenting unformatted text records into structured elements. Several useful data sources today are human-generated as continuous text whereas convenient usage requires the data to be organized as structured records. A prime motivation is the warehouse address cleaning problem of transforming dirty addresses stored in large corporate databases as a single text field into subfields like "City" and "Street". Existing to ...

3 Research track papers: Mining reference tables for automatic text segmentation
Eugene Agichtein, Venkatesh Ganti
August 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**
Full text available: 🔧 pdf(255.20 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Automatically segmenting unstructured text strings into structured records is necessary for importing the information contained in legacy sources and text collections into a data warehouse for subsequent querying, analysis, mining and integration. In this paper, we mine tables present in data warehouses and relational databases to develop an automatic segmentation system. Thus, we overcome limitations of existing supervised text

segmentation approaches, which require comprehensive manually label ...

Keywords: data cleaning, information extraction, machine learning, text management, text segmentation

4 <u>Applied cryptography: Attacking and repairing the winZip encryption scheme</u>
Tadayoshi Kohno
October 2004 **Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and communications security**
Full text available: pdf(171.91 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

WinZip is a popular compression utility for Microsoft Windows computers, the latest version of which is advertised as having "easy-to-use AES encryption to protect your sensitive data." We exhibit several attacks against WinZip's new encryption method, dubbed "AE-2" or "Advanced Encryption, version two." We then discuss secure alternatives. Since at a high level the underlying WinZip encryption method appears secure (the core is exactly Encrypt-then-Authenticate using AES-CTR and HMAC-SHA1), ...

Keywords: WinZip, Zip, applied cryptography, attacks, compression, encryption, security fixes

5 <u>Generation of fast interpreters for Huffman compressed bytecode</u>
Mario Latendresse, Marc Feeley
June 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 workshop on Interpreters, Virtual Machines and Emulators**
Full text available: pdf(323.22 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Embedded systems often have severe memory constraints requiring careful encoding of programs. For example, smart cards have on the order of 1K of RAM, 16K of non-volatile memory, and 24K of ROM. A virtual machine can be an effective approach to obtain compact programs but instructions are commonly encoded using one byte for the opcode and multiple bytes for the operands, which can be wasteful and thus limit the size of programs runnable on embedded systems. Our approach uses canonical Huffman co ...

Keywords: Java, canonical Huffman code, code compression, decoder

6 <u>Implementing catalog clearinghouses with XML and XSL</u>
Andrew V. Royappa
February 1999 **Proceedings of the 1999 ACM symposium on Applied computing**
Full text available: pdf(753.90 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Keywords: SGML, XML, XSL, e-commerce

7 <u>A query based approach for integrating heterogeneous data sources</u>
Ruxandra Domenig, Klaus R. Dittrich
November 2000 **Proceedings of the ninth international conference on Information and knowledge management**
Full text available: pdf(213.15 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

8 <u>The performance advantage of applying compression to the memory system</u> ■

Nihar R. Mahapatra, Jiangjiang Liu, Krishnan Sundaresan

June 2002 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the workshop on Memory system performance**, Volume 38 Issue 2 supplement

Full text available: <u>pdf(1.34 MB)</u>   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>

The memory system stores information comprising primarily instructions and data and secondarily address information, such as cache tag fields. It interacts with the processor by supporting related traffic (again comprising addresses, instructions, and data). Continuing exponential growth in processor performance, combined with technology, architecture, and application trends, place enormous demands on the memory system to permit this information storage and exchange at a high-enough performance ...

Keywords: Markov models, address compression, bandwidth, cache, data compression, entropy, instruction compression, latency, lossless compression, memory, register file, storage, traffic

9 <u>Research track papers: Towards parameter-free data mining</u> ■

Eamonn Keogh, Stefano Lonardi, Chotirat Ann Ratanamahatana

August 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Full text available: <u>pdf(770.63 KB)</u>   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Most data mining algorithms require the setting of many input parameters. Two main dangers of working with parameter-laden algorithms are the following. First, incorrect settings may cause an algorithm to fail in finding the true patterns. Second, a perhaps more insidious problem is that the algorithm may report spurious patterns that do not really exist, or greatly overestimate the significance of the reported patterns. This is especially likely when the user fails to understand the role of par ...

Keywords: anomaly detection, clustering, parameter-free data mining

10 <u>Applying traits to the smalltalk collection classes</u> ■

Andrew P. Black, Nathanael Schärli, Stéphane Ducasse

October 2003 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 18th annual ACM SIGPLAN conference on Object-oriented programing, systems, languages, and applications**, Volume 38 Issue 11

Full text available: <u>pdf(335.91 KB)</u>   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>, <u>review</u>

Traits are a programming language technology that promote the reuse of methods between unrelated classes. This paper reports on a refactoring of the Smalltalk collections classes using traits. The original collection classes contained much duplication of code; traits let us remove all of it. We also found places where the protocols of the collections lacked uniformity; traits allowed us to correct these non-uniformities *without* code duplication.Traits also make it possible to reuse fragme ...

Keywords: collection hierarchy, inheritance, mixins, multiple Inheritance, refactoring, reuse, smalltalk, stream classes, traits

11 <u>Innovative Document Systems: The multivalent browser: a platform for new ideas</u> ■

Thomas A. Phelps, Robert Wilensky

November 2001 **Proceedings of the 2001 ACM Symposium on Document engineering**

Additional Information:

Full text available: 📄 pdf(188.51 KB)   full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The Multivalent Browser is built on a architecture that separates functionality from concrete document format. Almost all functionality is made available via relatively small modules of code called behaviors that programmers can write to extend the core system. Behaviors can be as significant and powerful as parser-renderers for scanned paper, HTML, or TeX DVI; as fine-grained as hyperlinks, cookies, and the disabling of menu items; and as innovative or uncommon as in situ annotatins, "lenses", ...

Keywords: annotation, architecture, digital, document, multivalent behavior, paper, scanned

12 Spoken dialogue technology: enabling the conversational user interface
March 2002 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 34 Issue 1

Full text available: 📄 pdf(987.69 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Spoken dialogue systems allow users to interact with computer-based applications such as databases and expert systems by using natural spoken language. The origins of spoken dialogue systems can be traced back to Artificial Intelligence research in the 1950s concerned with developing conversational interfaces. However, it is only within the last decade or so, with major advances in speech technology, that large-scale working systems have been developed and, in some cases, introduced into commerc ...

Keywords: Dialogue management, human computer interaction, language generation, language understanding, speech recognition, speech synthesis

13 Eager Haskell: resource-bounded execution yields efficient iteration
Jan-Willem Maessen
October 2002 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN workshop on Haskell**

Full text available: 📄 pdf(161.87 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The advantages of the Haskell programming language are rooted in its clean equational semantics. Those advantages evaporate as soon as programmers try to write simple iterative computations and discover that their code must be annotated with calls to *seq* in order to overcome space leaks introduced by lazy evaluation. The Eager Haskell compiler executes Haskell programs eagerly by default, *i.e.*, bindings and function arguments are evaluated before bodies. When resource bounds are ex ...

14 Testing malware detectors
Mihai Christodorescu, Somesh Jha
July 2004 **ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGSOFT international symposium on Software testing and analysis**, Volume 29 Issue 4

Full text available: 📄 pdf(374.57 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

In today's interconnected world, malware, such as worms and viruses, can cause havoc. A malware detector (commonly known as virus scanner) attempts to identify malware. In spite of the importance of malware detectors, there is a dearth of testing techniques for evaluating them. We present a technique based on program obfuscation for generating tests for malware detectors. Our technique is geared towards evaluating the resilience of malware detectors to various obfuscation transformations commonl ...

Keywords: adaptive testing, anti-virus, malware, obfuscation

15 <u>Information retrieval session 6: categorization: Categorizing web queries according to</u> ■
<u>geographical locality</u>
Luis Gravano, Vasileios Hatzivassiloglou, Richard Lichtenstein
November 2003 **Proceedings of the twelfth international conference on Information and
knowledge management**
Full text available: pdf(545.74 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Web pages (and resources, in general) can be characterized according to their *geographical
locality*. For example, a web page with general information about wildflowers could be
considered a *global* page, likely to be of interest to a geographically broad audience. In
contrast, a web page with listings on houses for sale in a specific city could be regarded as
a *local* page, likely to be of interest only to an audience in a relatively narrow region.
Similarly, some search engin ...

Keywords: information retrieval, query classification, query modification, search engines,
web search

16 <u>Archiving scientific data</u> ■
Peter Buneman, Sanjeev Khanna, Keishi Tajima, Wang-Chiew Tan
March 2004 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 29 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(745.61 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Archiving is important for scientific data, where it is necessary to record all past versions of
a database in order to verify findings based upon a specific version. Much scientific data is
held in a hierachical format and has a key structure that provides a canonical identification
for each element of the hierarchy. In this article, we exploit these properties to develop an
archiving technique that is both efficient in its use of space and preserves the continuity of
elements through versions ...

Keywords: Keys for XML

17 <u>Implementing functional logic languages using multiple threads and stores</u> ■
Andrew Tolmach, Sergio Antoy, Marius Nita
September 2004 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ninth ACM SIGPLAN
international conference on Functional programming**, Volume 39 Issue 9
Full text available: pdf(132.86 KB)   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Recent functional logic languages such as Curry and Toy combine lazy functional
programming with logic programming features including logic variables, non-determinism,
unification, narrowing, fair search, concurrency, and residuation. In this paper, we show
how to extend a conventional interpreter for a lazy functional language to handle these
features by adding support for reference cells, process-like and thread-like concurrency
mechanisms, and a novel form of multi-versioned store. Our interp ...

Keywords: functional logic languages, multi-versioned stores, narrowing, residuation

18 <u>Research session: data warehousing and archive: Archiving scientific data</u> ■
Peter Buneman, Sanjeev Khanna, Keishi Tajima, Wang-Chiew Tan
June 2002 **Proceedings of the 2002 ACM SIGMOD international conference on
Management of data**

Full text available: Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index</u>

pdf(1.27 MB)   terms

We present an archiving technique for hierarchical data with key structure. Our approach is based on the notion of timestamps whereby an element appearing in multiple versions of the database is stored only once along with a compact description of versions in which it appears. The basic idea of timestamping was discovered by Driscoll *et. al.* in the context of persistent data structures where one wishes to track the sequences of changes made to a data structure. We extend this idea to deve ...

19 Reducing dictionary size by using a hashing technique
D. J. Dodds
June 1982 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 25 Issue 6

Full text available: pdf(320.02 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

Peterson [3] described a variety of techniques to implement a spelling checker for plain-language documents and discussed the central importance of the structure and size of the dictionary used by such a program. The technique presented here can produce a compact, easily accessed and modified dictionary. This is done by exploiting two characteristics of the spelling checker: the sole use of the dictionary is to determine whether given strings are, or are not, in the dictionary; and a small, ...

Keywords: data compression, hashing, searching

20 A personal view of the personal work station: some firsts in the Fifties
Douglas Ross
January 1986 **Proceedings of the ACM Conference on The history of personal workstations**
Full text available: pdf(4.26 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, references, index terms

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1 **Multi-attribute lexicon generation by hyperlinked embedded access structure**
Wen-Jann Yang; Sridhar, R.; Palumbo, P.;
Database Engineering and Applications Symposium, 1997. IDEAS '97.
Proceedings., International , 25-27 Aug. 1997
Pages:299 - 306

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (656 KB)]   **IEEE CNF**

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2 **Architecture of FAME: fuzzy address matching environment**
Buckles, B.; Buckley, J.; Petry, F.E.;
Fuzzy Systems, 1994. IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence.,
Proceedings of the Third IEEE Conference on , 26-29 June 1994
Pages:308 - 312 vol.1

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (280 KB)]   **IEEE CNF**

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3 **Classifying address components of Thai mail by natural language processing**
Chaiyaput, P.; Kumhom, P.; Chammongthai, K.;
Industrial Technology, 2002. IEEE ICIT '02. 2002 IEEE International Conferen·
on , Volume: 2 , 11-14 Dec. 2002
Pages:1306 - 1309 vol.2

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (351 KB)]   **IEEE CNF**

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4 **Interpretation of handwritten addresses in US mailstream**
Srihari, S.N.; Govindaraju, V.; Shekhawat, A.;
Document Analysis and Recognition, 1993., Proceedings of the Second
International Conference on , 20-22 Oct. 1993

Pages:291 - 294

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (364 KB)]   **IEEE CNF**

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5 Improvements of a lexicon directed algorithm for recognition of unconstrained handwritten words
Kimura, F.; Shridhar, M.; Chen, Z.;
Document Analysis and Recognition, 1993., Proceedings of the Second
International Conference on , 20-22 Oct. 1993
Pages:18 - 22

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (372 KB)]   **IEEE CNF**

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6 Naming and Addressing in a Computer-Based Mail Environment
Schicker, P.;
Communications, IEEE Transactions on [legacy, pre - 1988] , Volume: 30 , Is;
1 , Jan 1982
Pages:46 - 52

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (840 KB)]   **IEEE JNL**

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7 A system to read names and addresses on tax forms
Srihari, S.N.; Yong-Chul Shin; Ramanaprasad, V.; Dar-Shyang Lee;
Proceedings of the IEEE , Volume: 84 , Issue: 7 , July 1996
Pages:1038 - 1049

[Abstract]   [PDF Full-Text (1232 KB)]   **IEEE JNL**

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8 Non-similar candidate removal method for off-line handwritten Kore character recognition
Seon-Hwa Jeong; Yun-Seok Nam; Hye-Kyu Kim;
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